

MAY RECALL THE TREATY

Report That the President Will Withdraw the Canal Compact.

Decision Said to Have Been Reached After Conferences With the Secretary of State and Senator Lodge. Mr. Hay Alleged to Have Reported the Abandonment of the Fight for Its Adoption on the Ground That in Its Amended Form the Convention Would Be Distasteful to British Interests—Action Expected to Be Taken Some Time Next Week.

It was asserted today by several members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that the President has decided to withdraw the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty. This decision, it was further asserted, is the result of the overwhelming vote in favor of the Davis amendment to the treaty at the executive session of the Senate yesterday afternoon. The President, it is said, regards this action as a signal victory for the opponents of the canal convention and takes the position that it so neutralizes the intention of those who framed the compact that it would not do to adopt the treaty in its amended form.

It is further stated that Mr. McKinley will send to the Senate early next week a message announcing his decision in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote arrangement.

The action is made that the President had a conference with Senator Lodge last night and made known to him the conclusion he had reached in regard to the canal compact, and that his decision had been reached after a request from Secretary Hay that the treaty be withdrawn.

It is said that immediately after the vote had been taken in the Senate yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hay called at the White House, and during a long conference with the President, announced his attitude in regard to the amended convention. According to members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he stated that he would never offend the dignity and good-will of Great Britain by forwarding the Treaty as amended and cut by the Senate, since the entire sense of the document had been changed, and the propositions injected would be exceedingly distasteful to British interests.

The President, it is said, argued with Mr. Hay against the abandonment of the compact, but the Secretary was firm in his decision to no longer father the treaty; and when Senators Lodge and Aldrich called at the White House last night they stated that the convention could not be pushed through until many more changes had been made. It was then that Mr. McKinley, it is alleged, decided to adopt the position of his Secretary of State and have the document withdrawn from the Senate.

This morning a brief session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was held and it is reported that the announcement of the President's decision was then made. There will probably be no further action taken by the Senate in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote compact until the message of Mr. McKinley is received next week.

It is said to have been agreed at the committee session that either the Morgan or the Money resolution, the former declaring the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty abrogated and the latter directing the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer compact, will be adopted before the holiday recess.

It is regarded as doubtful that Secretary Hay will prepare a new canal treaty in the near future and the suggestions of the President in regard to the question of a convention are awaited with intense interest by the Senate.

The reports concerning the abandonment of the distasteful compact by the Administration was received by the opponents of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty at the Capitol today with every evidence of satisfaction. It is said that they intended to fight the treaty by offering amendments to change its character as far as possible, but that they had little hope of winning such a victory, although the adoption of the Davis amendment at yesterday's executive session had greatly encouraged them. The opinion this morning was that the objectionable Hay-Pauncefote dicker had been practically killed and that it will not long be kept before the Senate. The way is now left open, say the opponents of the compact, to frame and adopt a treaty giving the United States absolute freedom in constructing and guarding the Isthmian waterway.

THE POWERS NOT CONSULTED.

Question in Parliament Regarding a Fortified Isthmian Canal.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—In the House of Commons today Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to a question by Henry Norman, Liberal member for the Wolverhampton district and one of the editors of the "Daily Chronicle," said no communication had passed between the British Government and the other Powers as to whether they would agree to consider neutral a ship canal through Central America that was occupied and fortified by the United States.

See Tennille's Raglan Overcoat for \$5.25. Read his ad., page 2 for more good news.

Bargain lot of Doors for one day only. 15 doors only \$5 each, full thickness, white pine and already painted at 9th and N. Y. ave., F. Libbey & Co.

MR. HAY'S RESIGNATION.

The Secretary May Retire Because of the Senate's Action.

Secretary Hay went to the White House early this morning, and spent more than an hour in conference with the President before the Cabinet assembled at 11 o'clock. After the Cabinet meeting Mr. Hay declined to make any statement as to whether the adoption of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty by the Senate yesterday would affect his status as Secretary of State. He would say only that he had not resigned his office, but it was evident from the definition he gave in answer to an enquiry, that he used the term "resigned" as meaning a completed act, and not as defining a mere tender of resignation. Mr. Hay would not say anything more than this.

That the conference between the President and Secretary of State related to the continuance of the latter in the Cabinet appears to be certain, and it is not going too far to assume, that Mr. Hay showed a desire to relieve the President of any embarrassment which his presence in the Cabinet might cause the Administration. Up to this time, the only positive statement that can be made on authority is that the President has not accepted the resignation of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Hay has never said publicly that he would resign from the Cabinet if the Davis amendment were adopted by the Senate. His statement on that subject was of a non-committal character, that he had never made any threat to resign if the Davis amendment were incorporated in the treaty. Whatever may have been the actual form in which Senator Frye made the statement to the Senate in behalf of Mr. Hay, those who are authorized to speak for the Secretary of State maintain that Mr. Frye was not commissioned to deny anything more than that Mr. Hay had threatened to resign.

DEBATE ON TAX REDUCTION

Democratic Objection to the Bill Reported From Committee.

Mr. Maddox Characterizes It as a Party Measure—Mr. Sulzer's Plea for the Brewer.

When the Journal had been approved by the House of Representatives today Mr. Loudenslager offered a resolution that Capitol employes be paid their December salaries on December 20.—The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Barney of Wisconsin presented the bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid pensions.

At 12:10 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill for the reduction of war taxes.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, in control of the time for the Democratic side, yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. Maddox of Georgia, who answered certain propositions laid down by Mr. Grosvenor in his speech yesterday. Mr. Maddox contended that the deficit which occurred during the last Administration was really created during the Republican Administration preceding. He thought the pending bill was a good measure from a Republican standpoint, but from the standpoint of the Republican party only.

Mr. Otey of Virginia said that it was useless to appeal for a reduction of the tax on beer, an article which was almost universally used by men.

Mr. Sulzer said that when the War Revenue bill was discussed, in 1898, leading Republicans said that just as soon as the war with Spain should end, the war tax would be removed. If the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee had not been dishonest, they would have brought into the House a bill repealing the war tax. Mr. Sulzer made a strong plea for the abolition of the additional tax on beer.

Mr. Gaines closed the general debate for the minority and spoke for a reduction of taxation greater than that provided in the bill.

Mr. Dairrell next addressed the chair in behalf of the bill.

Representative Mudd to introduce a bill to that end.

Representative Mudd of Maryland, who has always taken an interest in the welfare of the employees of the Government Printing Office, is preparing a bill, which will introduce in the House, to give the Printing Office employees thirty days' sick leave, the same privilege already accorded the clerks in the other Departments.

"My attention has just been called to the fact," said Mr. Mudd, "that while the employees in the Printing Office are allowed by law thirty days' leave of absence in every calendar year, they are not allowed any sick leave. Now, this is an injustice. I am opposed to any discrimination in this matter. I think everyone will concede that there is no class of Government employees who work harder or longer hours than the men and women employed in Uncle Sam's big printing office. If the thirty days' sick leave is given them, it is as much so as any other class of Government employees—I believe the privilege would not be abused. When this matter is laid before the House and the members are made acquainted with the facts, believe the necessary legislation will be enacted giving the Printing Office employees the thirty days' sick leave."

MUNICIPAL BUILDING SITE.

House Committee Pleased With the Old Power House Grounds.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning visited the old Corcoran Art Gallery, which it is proposed to purchase for the use of the Court of Claims.

The committee also inspected the Power House square which has been suggested as an excellent site for the proposed municipal building which is to be for the joint use of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Chairman Mercer expressed himself as much pleased with the Power House site.

Rivers and Harbors Bill Delayed.

It was said this morning that owing to the pressure of members to be heard by the Rivers and Harbors Committee, it will be impossible for Chairman Burton to report the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill to the House before the holiday recess.

Terrible Excitement at Tennille's.

709 Seventh Street. Biggest Clothing Bargains of the year.

\$1.25 To Baltimore and Return \$1.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, December 15 and 16, good for return until Monday, December 17. All trains except Congressional Limited.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Senate Considering the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Mr. Morgan and Others Said to Have Insisted on the Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Compact—Mr. Foraker Reported to Have Offered an Amendment to That Effect—Mr. Lodge Said to Have Warned His Colleagues That the Convention Under Consideration Should Not Be Loaded With Amendments—Expressions of Hostility to Arrangement.

The Senate today at 12:50 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Lodge, went into executive session for the further consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty.

Mr. Morgan is said to have stated that even if the treaty were withdrawn he desired to have the Senate abrogate the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for all time, that the Nicaragua Canal bill might make some headway. He stated, it is said, that he desired a vote on his resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty abrogated.

Mr. Foraker is said to have offered an amendment to the treaty which formally declares the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty abrogated from the date of the ratification of the new treaty.

Mr. Morgan is said to have held that his resolution was the better since the treaty might never be ratified.

Mr. Allen, it is reported, offered an amendment striking out of the treaty clause 7, of Article II, which reads as follows: "No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent."

Mr. Money is said to have offered an amendment declaring the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by special enactment, to be abrogated.

Mr. Teller asked, it is said, that the entire third section be stricken out of the treaty and that the entire Power and Invite them to adhere to it.

This clause, Mr. Teller is said to have stated, is an underhand scheme to force the United States to the European powers. This made the treaty not a convention between the United States and Great Britain but between the United States and the Powers of the world.

Mr. Tillman, it is reported, offered a further amendment, striking out clause 2, Article II, which reads as follows: "The canal shall never be blockaded nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it."

Mr. Tillman is said to have expressed the hope that by the time the Senate got through with the treaty there would not be enough of it left to amend.

Mr. Money, it is said, then spoke on his resolution directing the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

He held that even though the treaty were withdrawn the old treaty would remain in force as a menace to the construction of an Isthmian waterway. He is said to have argued that no matter what form the present treaty took, the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer compact could be best effected in a direct way, in place of adding a clause to the new convention.

Mr. Tillman, it is said, followed, favoring the Money resolution as a direct method of killing the obsolete treaty.

Mr. Lodge, it is reported, warned the Senate to be careful in piling amendments on the convention, as there were already too many of them.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS.

Decision to Further Amend the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

At a conference of prominent Republican Senators this morning, an agreement was reached looking to the further amendment of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The amendments were prepared by Mr. Foraker, and eliminate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty entirely and deny the right of European Powers to assert or interfere with the terms of the convention between this country and Great Britain.

In the preamble of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty it is stated that the United States and Great Britain, etc., "being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to that end to remove any objections which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," etc.

Mr. Foraker's amendment inserts immediately after this reference the words: "And the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is hereby terminated." This, by specific words, abrogates the old treaty and removes the objection that all agreements in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty not repealed or modified by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, still remained in full force and effect.

Mr. Foraker's second amendment strikes from the treaty altogether the third article, which is as follows: "The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other Powers and invite them to adhere to it."

This amendment meets the very serious objection of Mr. Teller to the effect that it created a European compact, with a voice in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

During the debate it was admitted by even the friends of the Davis amendment that with this article retained the United States could not, after adherence had been given by the Powers, abrogate the treaty in the future, if it was so desired, without the consent of all the Powers signatory to the convention.

The agreement to push these amendments followed a visit by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Foraker to the State Department this morning and a conference by the same gentlemen with the President. These Senators informed the President that the sentiment of the Senate was such that the treaty must be still further amended before it could be ratified.

As soon, therefore, as Senators Lodge and Foraker reached the Capitol, a conference of Republican leaders was called to meet in the room of the Committee on Finance.

Commissioner Peck to Sail.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 14.—F. W. Peck, the American Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, will sail from here tomorrow on the American Line steamship St. Louis.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K. Business, Short-hand, Typewriting—\$25 a year. Clean, pure, bright—Ballantine's India Pale Ale keeps its quality.

THE GRADE CROSSING BILLS.

That Relating to the B. & P. Road to Be Reported at Once.

A. R. Server, J. B. Linton, G. A. Lyon, Jr., George A. Burt, T. Monahan, Granville Lewis, P. A. Aher, S. M. Leitzell, R. H. Strother, W. S. Chase, W. R. Kennedy, M. L. Bundy, H. E. Blair, J. H. Lane, W. N. Irwin, and S. C. Kemom, representing the citizens of Eckington, called on Chairman Babcock of the District Committee this morning, just before the hour fixed for the executive session and asked that they be given a further hearing to protest against the proposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to locate the proposed round house at Eckington, as provided in the Baltimore and Ohio grade-crossing bill, which was considered by the Committee yesterday.

Chairman Babcock was very polite, and gave the Citizens Committee a cordial greeting, but informed them that another hearing was out of the question.

The first thing done by the District Committee was to take a vote on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Grade Crossing bill was ordered favorably reported at the last regular meeting of the committee. This was defeated. A vote was also taken on an amendment requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad to remove its depot before the bill. This too was defeated. Mr. Mudd was then directed to report the bill, and amendments, with the recommendation that it do pass. He will prepare the bill today, and will call it up next Tuesday. Mr. Cowherd gave notice that he will file a minority report.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Grade Crossing bill was taken up and discussed for more than an hour. Engineer Commissioner Beach, representing the District, was present, and explained to the committee different sections of the bill. There was but one point that provoked discussion and that was section 7, which gives the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company a bonus of \$1,500,000 for making the needed improvements. Some members of the committee could not understand why the railroad company should be paid \$1,500,000 for a new roundhouse, especially when the roundhouse was to be a benefit to the road. It was finally decided to ask the engineers of the road to furnish the committee with additional estimates as to the cost of the improvements and to extend the bonus fully just, why the bonus should be paid the railroad company.

When the committee adjourned at 12:15 the understanding was that another meeting will be held when the estimates asked for are received.

ROUTINE IN THE SENATE.

Joint Resolution Appropriating \$20,000 for Local Improvements.

Before going into executive session on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty at 12:50 o'clock, the Senate spent about three-quarters of an hour on routine matters. The electoral votes of Illinois and Washington were received and placed on file.

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$20,000 for the paving of First Street northwest from B to C streets; Second street from B to C streets and C street from First to Second streets. The resolution was adopted.

After the introduction of numerous bills, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock, during the morning the Senate considered a resolution for a holiday recess from Friday, December 21 to Thursday, January 3.

Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported by unanimous vote of the committee on the case of William A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, appointed by the President for the inauguration of the President-elect on the 4th of March next.

The resolution heretofore referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to send for persons and papers in the case of William A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, appointed by the President for the inauguration of the President-elect on the 4th of March next.

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"GUESS I'LL CELEBRATE A LITTLE."

CLEMENTS DRIVEN BACK

Delarey Attacks the British Force at Nootdacht.

The English Compelled to Retire to Heekpoort—Kitchener Reports That the Fighting Was Severe, Four of His Officers Being Killed—Re-enforcements Sent From Pretoria. Other Operations by the Burghers.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Under date of December 13 General Kitchener telegraphs the War Office as follows:

"Clements' force at Nootdacht was attacked at dawn today by Delarey, who had been re-enforced by four companies of the Northern Rhodesia, and was driven back to the top of the Magiesburg, which was held by four companies of the Northern Rhodesia, and then commanded Clements' camp. He retired to Heekpoort and took up a position on a hill in the center of the valley."

"The list of our casualties is incomplete. The fighting was severe. Four officers, including Colonel Legge, were killed. The British force at Nootdacht was attacked at dawn today by Delarey, who had been re-enforced by four companies of the Northern Rhodesia, and was driven back to the top of the Magiesburg, which was held by four companies of the Northern Rhodesia, and then commanded Clements' camp. He retired to Heekpoort and took up a position on a hill in the center of the valley."

"Broadwood's brigade was about seven miles west of Clements, Broodwood has not yet been able to report the action."

"Nootdacht is on the Mac Magiesburg, immediately west of Pretoria. KITCHENER."

General Kitchener also states that the commander at Lichtenburg reports an attack on the crum of General Lemmer, in which two Boers were killed. He adds that attacks on Bethlehem and Vrede were repulsed, and that the Boers had been killed and fourteen wounded. Vrede was attacked at dawn on December 11. Sniping by the Boers continued."

A despatch from Lourenco Marques says the British troops at Komatipoort are standing to arms in the expectancy of an attack by a Boer force of 1,500, which is in that vicinity. It is believed to be the intention of this force to make a dash upon the town. The situation is regarded as serious.

A news agency despatch from Pretoria reports that General Lemmer, the Boer commandant, was killed in action near Ottershoop on December 9. At last accounts he had been fighting the British under Lord Methuen at Rustenburg.

A CHICAGO STUDENT HAZED.

Treated to a Coat of Black Ink and Soft Soap.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Frank Lust, a student in the Northwestern University Academy, was hazed last night by twelve masked students. He was taken from the university gymnasium, where he was practicing to a secluded spot on the lake shore, where he was blindfolded and his clothes removed.

A coat of black ink and soft soap was then daubed over his entire body. After the treatment of ink and soap, the students lined up and compelled him to run the gauntlet. He fainted while being taken to his home.

Last week Lust received a threatening letter signed by several fictitious names, in which he was asked to watch out for fire treatment. It is thought the victim recognized several of his tormentors. Last Friday night F. H. Sandmeyer was visited in his room by half a dozen students and treated to a coat of fire paper.

Dr. Herbert Fiske, principal, will commence an investigation of the hazing. Dr. Fiske will be assisted by the Northwestern University faculty, and says that the affair will be sifted to the bottom. None of the faculty, so far as could be learned last night, had heard of the hazing of Lust.

Tragedy in a Piano Factory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—David Schrank, fifty-one years old, yesterday shot and instantly killed George Schaeffer, forty years old, of Long Island City, and seriously wounded Henry Becker, fifty-eight years old, of Astoria, Long Island City, shooting him in the right shoulder. All three men were employed in the sounding board department of the Schaeffer Piano Factory, in the Astoria section of Long Island City. Schrank was arrested after a lively chase. He is believed to be insane. Schaeffer and Becker were not on speaking terms. They quarreled over politics about a year ago when Schaeffer, it is alleged, spoke in a stirring way about Schrank's wife.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from 7th st. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk and the South. For schedule, see page 2.

ALLIES ATTACK BOXERS

Two Fights With Chinese Rebels on the Pekin-Tientsin Road.

Insurgents Routed With Heavy Losses—Several Native Villages Taken by the International Troops, Which Suffered No Casualties—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching Advise the Ministers That They Have Been Authorized by Special Edict to Carry on Peace Negotiations. Celestials Who Conducted Hong-Kong Uprising to Be Beheaded.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—According to despatches from Pekin, the military forces of the allies have had another clash with the Boxers. The Chinese insurgents attacked several couriers near Hosiwu, on the road from Pekin to Tientsin, last Monday.

Upon hearing of the attack, the allies in the Chinese capital sent a detachment of troops to the scene of trouble and there was a brisk fight. The Boxers were found to be gathered in almost overwhelming numbers. They were driven back on Monday, but on Tuesday the battle was renewed. The Chinese in this second engagement were routed with heavy losses.

The forces of the allies suffered no losses and occupied several villages where the Boxers had mobilized. There are prospects of further trouble with the Chinese, notwithstanding their defeat. It is understood that they are again concentrating for the purpose of resisting the foreign troops.

A despatch from Pekin, dated yesterday at 5:20 p. m., says that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have sent a note to the foreign ministers notifying them that the Emperor and Empress Dowager had issued a special edict on December 19, giving them full powers in carrying on the peace negotiations. The edict is coming overland from Singan-fu.

Despatches from Hongkong say that the rebels in the vicinity of that place who have been posting placards, inciting the Chinese to rise against the foreigners, are being rounded up by the authorities and will be made to suffer for their acts. Twenty of the rebel leaders who were charged with posting notices, offering rewards for the heads of foreigners, have already been captured and will be beheaded.

Mr. Wildman, the American Consul, a despatch says, has received information that a placard has been put up, giving notice of a general uprising of the Boxer element in January.